The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (for one week), 25 cents; subscriptions by mail, $6 a year, $3 00 a half year.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; in clubs of 5 to one address, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

Subscriptions may always accompany the order, and in no case can there be deviation from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1873. NO. 232.

## FIRST EDITION.

## MODOCS MASSACRED.

### Oregon Volunteers in the Role of Savages.

### Pegus Charley, Shacknasty Jim and other Captives Intercepted and Killed while on their Way to Gen. Davis's Camp—Captain Jack Denies that He Killed General Canby.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Dispatches from Boyle's camp, dated yesterday, relate the particulars of the atrocities of the massacre of Modoc prisoners, it is supposed by Oregon volunteers. Saturday morning James Fairchild and about twelve other men left Fairchild's Ranche, Cottonwood creek, with seventeen Modoc captives, women and children, including Shacknasty Jim, Bogus Charley, Tchee Jack, Pony and Little John. The Indians were in a wagon drawn by four mules. At the crossing of Lost river the party encountered Captain Hitzer. The soldiers gathered about the wagon and questioned Fairchild. The latter told them the Modocs were all Hot Creeks except little John, and that there were no more on the reservation. Fairchild undertook to push on to Boyle's camp, and the volunteers rallied to camp near Cranney's. On the road he noticed men ahead, running to Rock's point, as if to intercept him. When the team approached, one presented a pistol at Fairchild, and said, "Get down you old white-headed ——." By what authority?" said Fairchild. "My mine; I am going to kill the Indians and you, too," was the reply. Their leaders caught hold of the mules, unhitched and cut the harness

# The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1873.


A BILL in equity has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, by Mr. SAMUEL CHADWICK, of the Twenty-first ward, asking the Court to restrain the City Treasurer from collecting the tax upon his property, under the valuation as fixed by the Board of Revision. The proceeding is intended to test the legality of the equalization ordinance.

CITY COUNCILS yesterday passed a supplement to the equalization ordinance, giving property owners the right to appeal from the assessments made by the Board of Revision, provided the appeals are taken prior to the first of July next. Those who feel aggrieved will now have an opportunity to obtain redress. The original ordinance makes no provision for appeals.

THE efforts made in City Councils to further change the grade of Fifth avenue, preparatory to its improvement with wooden pavement, were brought to an end yesterday, the Common Council refusing to concur in the recent action of Select, making certain changes. A motion was subsequently made to reconsider this action, which was decided in the negative, thus preventing further action under the rules.

IT IS admitted that cholera prevails at Memphis and other points on the Mississippi river. It is in a mild form, and carries off but few victims, and is not, *therefore*, a subject to provoke apprehension or fear. The fact, too, that it yields readily to medical treatment shows either that it is not malignant or dangerous, or that increased medical skill has been able to rob it of most of its terrors. Besides, it is not anywhere prevailing as an epidemic, and there is consequently no need to get up a scare about it. There is need, however, to be prepared by all needed sanatary measures, against that and all kinds of disease that flourish under a hot sun where filth abounds.

IT IS gravely announced that a Convention will soon be held in Cleveland to form a National Irish League for the political aggrandizement of Irishmen. Irishmen, the callers of this Convention, declare have not had their fair share of the offices, and this for the reason that they have wasted their strength in quarreling among themselves: and this Convention, it is hoped, will restore a permanent harmony among the Celtic citizens of the country, by pledging all its members to vote for any Irishman who may be a candidate for office, no matter what may be his religion or his politics.

No one will question the right of these men to hold such a gathering, and carry out their programme, if they can; but the movers in it need not complain, if it should be followed by another Convention of those who are content to be called American citizens without regard to their nationality, and who will pledge themselves to put an end, if possible, to all this miserable twaddle about particular nationalities not having their proper share of offices. The American government was not established to perpetuate the traditions, or antipathies of those who come here from the old world, nor to keep up national distinctions and peculiarities, but to merge men of all nations into one. The Irishmen and Germans who come to this country leave Ireland and Germany behind them, so far as nationality is concerned, and become American citizens; and it is both silly and ridiculous to attempt, thereafter, to reclothe themselves with the nationalities they have thrown off.

A GREAT deal of unnecessary discussion has been indulged in because the gentleman elected last winter to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Oregon had, as is alleged, previous to his election, changed or rearranged his name. The individual in question is, it is said, given his name as JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL, whereas his name originally was JOHN MITCHELL HIPPLE. He was voted for, and elected, as JOHN H. MITCHELL.

It is no very unusual thing for men to change or transpose their names. BULWER'S name was, during his early life, EDWARD LYTTON BULWER, but he afterward changed it to EDWARD BULWER LYTTON; and we have, in this country, the case of DAVID YULEE, of Florida, as a case exactly in point. This man's name, as given him by his father, was DAVID LEVY, and under *that name he served as delegate in Congress from the Territory of Florida from 1841 to 1845*, when he added YULEE to his name. As DAVID LEVY YULEE was elected to the Convention to frame a State Constitution for Florida, and the State having been soon afterwards admitted into the Union, he was elected to the United States Senate as DAVID LEVY YULEE, where he served until 1861. So that he was in Congress under both names.

There is nothing criminal, that we can see, in such a change of name, although we think it extremely foolish, unless some good reason, such as inheritance of property, should render it necessary. The best thing a man can do, in the long run, is to stand by the name his parents gave him; but there are circumstances that seem, occasionally, to justify it, and of this every man is to be the best judge in his own case.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says it is all right to denounce the administration for its course in Louisiana, but that that will hardly be sufficient for a Democratic platform in Pennsylvania, and adds:

"Pentasyivania is in one respect in as bad a plight as Louisiana. She is to-day governed by officials who, if the Philadelphia reformers and the Democratic organs are to be believed, are not to be believed, were not elected by the people, but foisted into the places they occupy by fraudulent votes and forged election returns. Certain it is that the partial investigation of the recent election returns which was made in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Reform Association, developed a systematic and gigantic election fraud. Besides, it is well known that large numbers of non-residents were colonized in the cities and larger towns of the State, whose illegal ballots swelled enormously the vote for Hartranft."

Why, then did not the defeated party use its legal remedy and contest the election? The laws of Pennsylvania secure to any fifty citizens who will make oath to their allegations, the right to contest any State election, and the means for ascertaining the facts and securing due proof of fraud, if any was practiced. We repeat, if BUCKALEW was, as the *Patriot* alleges, cheated out of this election, why did not he and his friends make the oath required by law and apply the legal remedy for election frauds? We all know that they did not; and the inference is a fair one that they did not, because they could not prove what they now allege. A party that has a legal remedy for frauds of which it complains, and does not use it, demonstrates conclusively that it is much easier to cry "Fraud!" "Fraud!" than it is to try to prove it. The Democratic party in Philadelphia has never yet dared to go before the Courts with a sworn allegation of fraud. Last year, after the State election, the candidates on the Democratic, Liberal and Reform ticket spent weeks in unfolding through the election records for evidences of fraud on which to base a contested election case, but when the time came for swearing to the necessary affidavits, they all shrank from the ordeal and abandoned the contest. Would they have done this if they could have made their case good? Not they; and they gave up the task, just because they were unable to substantiate the charges embodied in the above extract from the *Patriot*. That dodge, therefore, will not serve. There is no proof, whatever, to substantiate this charge of fraud; and it requires a vast amount of political check to persist in making it.

### INVASION OF MEXICO.

It appears that a Mexican journal of Matamoros, supposed to voice the sentiments of the government, expresses great indignation at the act of Colonel MCKENZIE in invading Mexican territory. Some feeling on the subject is, perhaps, not unnatural, on the part even of those Mexicans who happen to be aware of the long forbearance which the American government has exercised towards their people. Invasion of one's territory is an unpleasable affront, and is instantly felt as assuch by the most apathetic citizen or subject, and the Mexican government in deference to the sentiments of the Mexican people, can hardly fail to demand reparation, or at least apology, for the act of the American officer. By doing so it will exhibit a manly becoming spirit and a proper sense of its own dignity. However, we feel quite confident that the American President will be able to settle the difficulty without serious peril to the peaceful relations which have so long existed between the two nations. We believe that this will be the result, not because we have much faith in the existence of any exception to the general rule of the inviolability of territory—an exception upon which some of the newspapers have much to say—but because we have some faith in Mexican good sense and discretion. About the alleged exception all that can be fairly said is that, both Englishmen and Americans have, before this, acted once or twice as if a neighbor's territory were not absolutely sacred and inviolable, and that in no one of those instances was war the consequence. But each case gave rise to a good deal of angry feeling and left the distinct impression on all the nations concerned that the act had better not be repeated very soon. In a word, for the sake of peace between neighboring nations, it is certainly better that the rule should be regarded as theoretically absolute.

As to Mexico, and Colonel MCKENZIE'S invasion, Americans know and Mexicans can be made to understand that for many years American territory lying along the Mexican border has been the scene of a succession of more intolerable and inexcusable outrages perpetrated by scoundrels who came from Mexico and then found safety there, than were ever before allowed by a civilized nation to go unpunished. When remonstrated with, the Mexican government deplored the outrages and promised to punish the perpetrators, and to prevent similar crimes in the future. It failed, however, to keep its promise, perhaps because performance was beyond its power. Even Mexicans must admit that, after waiting so long for them to stop the evil, Americans have done right in stopping it themselves. And a consideration which can not fail to be favorably regarded by the Mexican authorities is the fact that the villains who provoked the invasion of their soil are Kickapoo savages and not elegant Mexican gentlemen in long spurs and broad hats. Mexicans, claiming to be civilized, cannot long keep up their wrath at neighbors who have merely punished a horde of wild Indians who abused Mexican hospitality so outrageously. At any rate, whatever Mexicans may say or do in the matter, a large majority of the American people will think that Colonel MCKENZIE did right.

AN INQUISITIVE correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* propounds to the editors of that sheet the conundrum, "What has become of the Free Trade League?" He wants to know, you know; and the paper in question solves the problem by admitting, wonderfully, that the League is dead. It was not exactly killed, nor did it die of disease, but, like the over-driven calf which the butcher was detected in afterwards serving up as veal, "it kind a gin out."

The *Post* is indignant, of course, in discovering that this society, "rich in hope, in the earnest activity of young men of generous impulses and determined wills, and in the large contributions of commercial men," was prematurely done to death, just as it was prepared to go into action. It received, the *Post* says, "an almost fatal blow in the house of its pretended friends at the Cincinnati Convention." The Free Traders, in fact, "were sold out."

This is melancholy, but true, and the worst remains to be told: there is no recovery from this fatal blow. It is death, to all present appearances, beyond resurrection. We cannot say that we are sorry; but it would be cruel, under the circumstances, to refuse to that free trade organ a chance to shed tears over its loss, as in the following extract:

"From such a blow it takes time to recover. It is not easy to revive an enthusiasm so wofully balked of its purpose. It is not easy to restore a confidence which has once been so wofully betrayed. It is not easy to recall the hopes which were then so cruelly prostrated. The work has to be done all over again; but it is not easy to find men who, with the old enthusiasm, the old confidence, and the old purpose, can ask others to join them in that work, or who are willing to go before the people with a promise of performance that has once been broken."

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The importations of general merchandize at the port of New York, for the week ending on the 6th inst., were valued at $5,325,498.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law against the defacement of natural scenery, which applies to the painting of advertisements upon rocks, nailing them on boards upon trees, and the general obtrusion of the notices of quack medicine vendors all along the line of railway.

The agitation in regard to losses at sea in consequence of deck-loading, has led to the enactment by the Canadian Parliament of a law that deck-loads are absolutely prohibited after the first day of October on any voyage from any port in Canada to any port in Europe.

A most remarkable cure of the desire for tobacco is that of an Indianapolis Alderman. He was thrown from his buggy some time ago, and since then has loathed the foul weed.

An old gander attacked a little two-year-old boy in Montreal, a day or two ago, and so frightened him that he was thrown into convulsions and died.

The International Typographical Union, lately in session at Montreal, declared the action of subordinate Unions in admitting females to membership, and resolved to grant no more charters for exclusive female Unions. The International body will hold its meeting next year in St. Louis.

A sea-horse has been secured for the Manchester (England) aquarium. The Manchester *Examiner* says: "With the head, neck and body of the horse, it has a tail like a lizard, which it curiously round seaweed or a bit of natural rock work. In this position it waits with remarkable patience for its food, chiefly animalcule, to come to be eaten."

A mass meeting of farmers and others, embracing delegates from all portions of the Territory, is called to be held at Denver, Colorado, to-morrow, to devise means for procuring a comprehensive system of irrigation for the Territory. The Greeley *Tribune*, which has aroused the whole Territory by its iteration of the results, backed by facts and figures, attained by irrigation in that thriving community, affirms the feasibility and profitable operation of a canal one hundred miles in length to utilize the waters of the Platte river.

The story of the *Herald's* three imprisoned correspondents from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, still keeps the nation in tears. Pocket-handkerchiefs have advanced twenty per cent., and washwomen are getting rich; but grander and gloomier is the thought that if it keep on losing correspondents at this rate the "intellectual department" of the paper will be depleted ere the year is out.

Most smokers like meerschaum pipes so well that they would also like to have them a little cheaper. Chemistry now undertakes to supply this desideratum, and make meerschaums out of potatoes "peeled, soaked for about 36 hours in water, to which eight per cent of sulphuric acid is added, dried in a hot room for several days in place of chalk or plaster of Paris, and compressed at the same time. They can then be carved, and will be an excellent imitation of the meerschaum."

Some questions very naturally suggest themselves to an inquiring mind. An unmarried farmer wonders "Why, on all this fair earth, the ground is spread bottom side up, so that it must be turned over with a plow before crops can be raised."

The Richmond *State Journal* ventures the assertion that the farmers of Virginia never worked cheaper or more reliable labor when promptly paid than they do now; $8 and $10 per month (in orders on country stores in most cases) being the ruling price.

The lightning in Davenport, Iowa, the other day, entered an open window, stripped the gilt from a toy bureau and fastened it upon a photograph near by, and wrought dark zigzag strokes upon the surface of a mirror, but did no other damage.

Land in the business center of London, after the great fire of 1,666, was held at $250,000 an acre; now it would take five million dollars to buy the same land.

The Osage Iron Works Company, of Missouri, is developing a newly discovered deposit of iron near the mouth of Prairie Hollow, on Little Niangua.

Missouri produced of iron and iron fabrics in 1870, $6,893,797; of lead, $1,429,861; of flour, $1,411,440; of tobacco, $10,415,664, and articles of wear, $13,044,-694.

The latest boon to literary travelers is "Graphine," which is described by the London press as a little packet containing four small sheets of paper, and on cutting off a little bit, no larger than one's finger nail, and soaking it in a table-spoonful of water, it will produce a beautiful purple colored ink. This condensed writing ink can be carried in the pocket-book, like court plaster, and no traveler need in future take an inkstand about with him.

The Missouri editors, at their late convention, formally resolved that a man has the same right to walk into a grocery store and order a barrel of flour or a sack of coffee, or into a law office and demand a legal opinion from its occupant, or into an undertaker's and request a coffin, without expecting to pay for their respective wares or services, as into a newspaper office and demand the use of its brains and muscle and type, without a thought of recompense.

The latest gold diggings out are located well to ward the North Pole in Lapland. Russians and Norwegians are digging out the precious metal from beneath the frozen soil, and there is not an American in the territory.

It is the opinion of a well known physician that want of success in business is very frequently to be traced to hot bread, boarding house hash, and pastry. Persons who habitually subsist on these, he says, must in time become as doughy as the food they eat.

The *Meteor* is a small newspaper published by the patients in the lunatic asylum at Tuscaloosa, Ala. The editor, local contributors, compositors and pressman are all lunatics, under treatment. Papers whose "Communications" are armed with terrified suitable material with which to fill their places.

Parties just from Duluth say that the ice still extends out into the lake a distance of some fourteen miles, and that at different points where one cake has drifted under another, the ice has a depth of twenty feet.

The average business of the New York pickpockets is said to amount to from $15,000 to $20,000 per week.

A recent storm turned upside down a house in Junction City, Kansas, 18x20, without cracking a pane of glass in any of its three windows.

A witty man of leisure says that one difference between a doctor and a lawyer is that, while the one sometimes gains his object by blistering, the other often works his case by blustering.

A subterranean river has been discovered in San Claire county, Wisconsin.

IT IS agreeable to know that at least one State Court of last resort is amenable to reason and common-sense notions of justice and equity. The Supreme Court of California has recently reversed five previous decisions of the same tribunal, and now decides that promissory notes and mortgages are not taxable property within the meaning of the State Constitution. The decision holds that "the State cannot collect revenue from the same sum of $1,000 a dozen times over, because it has been loaned successively to a dozen individuals, all of them in debt for it at the same time. The Assessor must tax the dollars in the hand of the last holder and not all the promises of the dozen men to return that sum." This position is so obviously correct, and so thoroughly impregnable, that it is hard to understand how any court, above the grade of the one over which Mr. Justice Dogberry presided, could ever have held the opposite one, unless plainly required so to do by constitutional enactment. It is morally certain that the time will come, and that before the lapse of many years, when no judge will hold that debts are wealth, or that the same property may justly be taxed over and over again, unless he desires to be universally written down an ass. It is to be hoped that one of its Sierra judges will read the opinion of the California court on this subject with care and profit.

### AN ALMOST-FORGOTTEN INCIDENT.

**How Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Shields Were Going to Fight a Duel, but Didn't.**

[From the Baltimore American.]

Strangely enough, the murder of Mansfield Tr Walworth by his son recalls the story of Abraham Lincoln's duel. The mother of Frank Walworth is the daughter of John J. Hardin, who saved Mr. Lincoln from the remorse that would have overshadowed his life if he had killed General Shields. Colonel Hardin was a prominent Whig politician, and was esteemed "the bravest man in Illinois." He was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, and in his death fairly earned the distinction which his admiring friends had given him while living. Mr. Lincoln was his intimate friend, and both men were gifted with a large sense of humor which they turned to good account.

The hostile meeting between Mr. Lincoln and General Shields was brought about in this way: A witty young lady wrote a communication for one of the Springfield papers, in which there were several passages which the General was pleased to consider as personally offensive. He was a testy Irishman, who had a great deal of offensive dignity, and could never appreciate a joke at his own expense. He forthwith went to the newspaper office and demanded the name of the correspondent, and this being refused, he gave the editor three days in which to make up his mind, either to refer him to the writer or take a whipping himself. The poor man was greatly distressed. He did not like to be guilty of the ungallant act of betraying his lady correspondent, and he did not care to have a fight with General Shields, who was a much stronger man. In this dilemma he came to Mr. Lincoln and told him of his trouble. The lawyer took the matter into consideration, but he could think of no stratagem for the relief of his friend. At last he said to him: "When Shields comes around with his club, tell him that Abe Lincoln wrote that letter." The editor acted upon the suggestion, and when the irate politician appeared, ready to carry his threat into execution, he was politely requested to call upon Abraham Lincoln for satisfaction.

This put a new face on the matter. General Shields knew better than to come fooling about Mr. Lincoln with his cane. He was at that time a great, long-armed, muscular fellow, good-natured, but resolute, and when the occasion demanded he could deal such blows with his fists as made his antagonists think that rail-splitting was his pastime. If he had been attacked by General Shields, and had supposed that it would add anything to the humor of the fight, he would have sent his assistant over his knee and administered punishment after the manner of conscientious mothers. But after all his threatening and bluster, General Shields could not back out without subjecting himself to the ridicule of his townsmen, so he concluded to challenge Mr. Lincoln. The challenge was accepted, but to the great dismay of the challenger Abraham named long swords as the weapons. He had no skill in the use of the sword, but with his tremendous reach of arm and great muscular strength he would have cut off General Shield's head before he got himself into position for one of his scientific thrusts.

The time and place of meeting were agreed on, Mr. Lincoln went to the ground early with his second, and there being some bushes in the plat selected for the fight, he set to work to clear them away with a hatchet. While he was engaged at this other gentlemen came on the field, and they were so struck with the ludicrous scene that they could not refrain from laughter. Just then Colonel Hardin appeared, and appreciating the humorous situation, he appealed to both parties not to make fools of themselves with such effect that they went home without fighting. Mr. Lincoln often said afterwards that his participation in this affair was the meanest act of his life.

Colonel Hardin, although a peacemaker on this occasion, was a man of great courage and most chivalrous bearing. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was put in command of the First Illinois Vounteers, and died on the battlefield of Buena Vista, as already stated.

### PERSONAL.

Lucy Quin, of Philadelphia, sold her new bonnet so that her lover might purchase a ball ticket. Isn't that the quintessence of true love?

Mr. Wilson Whiton, who died at Bingham, Mass., last week, was a teacher of the deaf and dumb at the American Asylum in Hartford for forty-eight years, a longer term than that of any other deaf-mute instructor in America. He was the first teacher of the deaf and dumb in this country, next to Laurent Clerc, who came with the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, when the American Asylum was started.

Mrs. Sherman, the Connecticut Borgia, has been interviewed again. She said she knew she had done very wrong, and hoped she was truly penitent; was content with her lot, knowing she was justly deserving it, and was also happy to know that she could never commit such crimes again, no matter what temptations she might be subjected to. After fifteen minutes of this kind of conversation she was seized with a fit of weeping, whereupon the interviewer took his departure.

The late Dr. Marshall Hall, of England, said: "If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out doors and sleep, except in rainy weather or mid-winter; then I would sleep in an unplastered log-house. Physic has no nutriment, gasping for air cannot cure you, monkey capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you, and stimulants cannot cure. What consumptives want is air, not physic—pure air, not medicated air—plenty of meat and bread."

Half a dozen watering places, including Long Branch, Saratoga, and Newport, announce that Lucca is to spend the summer there.

Mr. George Holyoake makes a suggestion to the London *News*, that the filthest memorial that could be prepared for the late Mr. Mill would be a cheap edition of his works. This, he says, was a favorite project with Mr. Mill himself, after he had become convinced that the labor-saving classes took an interest in his books. He had published cheap editions of several of them including his "Political Economy," and intended to reprint the others in the same shape as soon as the copyright should pass into his hands. Registration is a good one which might also be extended to this country. Mr. Mill's memory could be kept fresh and bright in no other way so well as this, and the work would at the same time be in the interest of the community at large.

Old Sir John Barrow, Bart., Wylan M. P., who fought at Waterloo, and is so deaf that you have to scream at him, sits wakeful every night in the House of Commons, and seldom leaves until the doorkeeper shouts "Who goes home?" and puts out the lights.

Louisville has had a case of genuine broken heart. Two twin brothers, who were always together and were noted for their devotion to each other, were recently separated by death. The survivor pined, subject to fainting fits, showed symptoms of mental aberration, and died within a week. A post-mortem examination it was discovered that the ascending vena cava was broken and the sac surrounding the heart was full of blood.

Speaking of the habits of men who are most prominent in financial circles of New York, "Burleigh," of the London *Journal*, says: "William B. Astor walk down regularly every day from the Prince street office to Wall street. Watches can almost be set by their coming. Standing on the corner of Wall street between nine and ten, the solid merchants, brokers of a quarter of a century's standing, bank presidents, and officials who have fame, can be seen limning into Wall street, going to their offices before business begins. The Manhattan Bank is one of the busiest in the city, and Mr. Morrison, the President, is a Scotchman and a devout Presbyterian. He worked his way up from a boy in the office to his high position. He turns the corner of Wall street every morning about nine. He comes on foot, and does not leave his position till the bank closes."

A self-possessed young man called at a house in Atlanta, Ga., a few mornings ago, and asked to see his wife. "She is not here," replied the mistress of the house. "There is none here but the members of my own family." "Well," replied he, "it's one of them I want to see. I married your eldest daughter last night."

An Alton girl has a new malady. The doctor calls it "sclerosma, or chortonitis, or induration of the cellular tissues." Her skin has become so hardened as to resemble slate or marble to the touch.

The first woman to hold a professorship in a Mexican college is Senorita Lozano, who lately obtained, on her merits alone, and in competition with three men, the vacant chair of English in the female college of Calle Santa Isabel.

Mrs. James Boggs, of Washington, Indiana, has a young son who measured six feet seven inches one way by sixteen years the other. The glory of that woman is in her heir.

Mary E. Braddon is reported to have made ten times as much by her sensational novels as Mrs. Browning realized by her poetical works.

Theodore Hook was once asked for a contribution to the treasury of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews. He said he was quite unable to give any money, but if anybody wished him a few, he would do his best to convert him.

Rev. Newman Hall will revisit this country in August next and lecture in various cities, provided he can obtain the assent of his congregation.

Whitelaw Reid will deliver an address before the alumni of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, on the 12th.

Professor Piantamour, who prophesied that the world was to be burned up a few months ago, is now in Paris. He desires to read a paper before the Academy to prove the sun's heat, and that we shall be all frozen to death about 2011.

Holman Hunt has received a commission from Queen Victoria to paint his ideal of Christ.

The Hon. Willard Warner, formerly United States Senator from Alabama, and before that a gallant officer of volunteers from Ohio, is certainly no carpet-bagger. Long before he was elected to the senate from Alabama, he was extensively interested in cotton planting there, and he has now became President and Manager of the Huntsville Iron Company, a new enterprise for the manufacture of charcoal hot-blast pig iron from the brown hematite limestone ore to be found almost along the border line of Northern Alabama and Georgia.

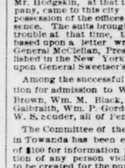
### Iron and Steel in Early Times.

A late number of *Nature* gives the following interesting notes on the use of iron and steel by the ancients: "Iron was not in common use till long after the introduction of copper. It is far more difficult to procure, because it is not met with in the native state, and the fusing point is very high. The metallurgy of iron is more complex than that of copper, and when obtained it is a more difficult metal to work. According to Zenophon the melting of iron ore was first practiced by the Chalibes, a nation dwelling near the Black Sea; hence the name Chalyps used for steel, and hence our word *Chalybeate* applied to minerals water containing iron. Steel was known to the ancients, but we do not know by what means it was prepared; it was tempered by heating to redness and plunging in cold water. According to some, kuanos mentioned by Homer was steel; but Mr. Gladstone prefers to conclude that it was bronze. Iron was known at least 1837 B. C., for Thothmes III. those waging war with demonians, and the time of Lukourgos in common use. It was used in the time of Homer for certain cutting instruments, such as woodmen's axes, and for plowshares. Its value is shown by the fact that Achilles proposed a ball of iron as a prize for the games in honor of Patrokla.

"Neither iron money nor iron implements of great antiquity have been found, because, unlike the other metals of which we have spoken above, iron rusts rapidly, and soon comparatively disappears. No remains of it have been found in Egypt, yet Herodotus tells us that iron instruments were used in building the pyramids; moreover, steel must have been employed to engrave the granite and other hard rocks, massive pillars of which are often found engraved most delicately from top to bottom with hieroglyphics. Again, the beautifully engraved Babylonian cylinders and Egyptian gems, frequently of cornelian and onyx, must have required steel tools of the finest temper. We have no record of the furnaces in which iron ore was smelted, but we know that bellows were in use in the fifteenth century B. C., in Egypt, and some crucibles of the same period are preserved in the Berlin Museum. Layard says he sembled the crucibles in use at the present day." We may add that Mr. Layard found an iron saw at Nineveh.

### Foreign Endorsement of the Standard Tonic of America.

There seems to be no limit to the celebrity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every year the demand for it increases and the territorial area of its popularity expands. It has long been the standard tonic, and an approved remedy for epidemic disease in the Republics of South and Central America, in Brazil and the West Indies and the British Colonies on this continent. More recently its merits have been appreciated at the antipodes, and it is now shipped in large quantities to Australia and Tasmania. The reason why it is making such extraordinary headway in remote regions as well as in America, are very simple and lie in a nutshell. It is a medicine suited to all peoples, all climates and all ordinary disorders and disabilities. It prevents and cures malarious diseases, relieves indigestion, braces the nerves, improves the appetite, clears the brain, regulates the liver, arrests intermittent fever, strengthenes the physique and invigorates the constitution.


You can bet your bottom dollar That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil, [illegible]


### REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
*First City District,*
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
*Second City District,*
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
*County Districts,*
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. G. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Allegheny.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS H. BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

### THE DUNKERS.

**Annual Convention at Dale City—An Immense Crowd Present—How the Multitude Were Fed and Where Some of Them Didn't Sleep—Good Order Maintained, &c., &c.**

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
ADDISON, SOMERSET CO., PA., June 5, 1873.

The event of the year, as far as this portion of the glorious old Keystone is concerned, has just passed. The National, or, more particularly speaking, Continental Convocation, Conference or Synod of the German Brethren, more familiarly known as the Dunker Church, has just closed its sittings at Dale City, formerly Meyer's Mills, on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. Between six and seven hundred preachers were in attendance, representing all the States and Territories, the British Possessions and, for aught I know, Central and South America.

Being the first general meeting in this section for fifteen years, an immense crowd of people was expected. In this their most sanguine expectations were exceeded. The increased facilities afforded by the railroad brought the largest concourse of people ever brought to this county.

It is the hospitable designs of these people to feed, bountifully, all who may come of all faiths and conditions, and the hungry tramp is as welcome and as much entitled to a first seat as their most popular preacher or wealthy layman. Everything was provided generously, and notwithstanding the crowd was greatly in excess of all previous calculations, none were, or at least need be, sent away empty. A gentleman who left after it was thought the rush was over and that the crowd would rapidly disperse, informs me that the influx continued unabated. Every incoming train was overcrowded, and people were still swarming in from every point of the compass. Between thirty and forty beeves had been slaughtered up to that time, and contracts for baking up flour by the barrel were being given out through the village. The place, though small, is rapidly growing, but of course not a tithe of the crowd could be accommodated with beds. Indeed, standing or sitting room was not to be had in the houses, for many unfortunates walked the streets all night, and others dozed up in deep doorways and porticos, dosed, steamed and grumbled the weary hours away, even before the arrival had reached their climax. Coffee was made in vessels for boiling sugar, whose capacities are computed in barrels, and excellent coffee it was. The variety and excellence of the viands furnished strangers were more than the generous profusion. The largest church in the county is near Mechanicsburg, some two or three miles from the village, and, therefore has been deemed sufficient. For this gathering it would have been totally inadequate, and an immense wooden pavilion was erected for cooking and eating, while the business meetings were held in a huge barn. Religious services were held in the visiting brethren at various points throughout the country. The order was good throughout the meeting, unusually so when numbers and the material the crowd was composed of is taken into consideration.

A few years agone, the reckless and the rabid from far and near united in setting decency and order at defiance at the *Liebes Mals* or "Love Feasts," as the Sacramental meetings of this people are termed. They probably were led to this in a great measure by the peaceful demeanor and well-known dislike of the brethren to engage in law suits. The authorities now take cognizance of these misdemeanors, and a marked change for the better is the result.

Notwithstanding this county is strongly anti-license and the prohibitionists are sternly determined to enforce, strictly enforce, the law, no drunken bombers were to be seen when a "double-ex-a-peg" seemed to have been marvelously exhilarating. No incidents worthy of record have come to my knowledge.

The political campaign waxeth warm. Handshaking and sweet smiling are cultivated as a science by hungry expectants, many of whom seem to think they were born with claims to the people's support.

Refreshing and greatly needed rains have made men and vegetables rejoice. Trout and bass fishing is in order, and excellent sport is said to be had. Many people have engaged boarding in this neighborhood, to be ready therefor.

A. BOHRMAN, JR.

### STATE NEWS.

There were four burglaries in Allentown on the night of the 6th.

Minersville, Schuylkill county has scarlet fever, measles and Democratic candidates for Assembly.

A man went into a drug store in Smithport, Cameron county, and demanded some whisky. The boy refused to furnish it, telling him he must wait until the proprietor of the establishment arrived. While the boy was temporarily absent, Bockwith helped himself to what he supposed was whisky, but got hold of a poisonous compound which caused his death in forty minutes.

John Berfield, jr., of Grove township, Cameron county, died very suddenly on the 24 inst., while in an epileptic fit.

Conver of the *Forest Free* winds up a notice of a religious exhibition in this wise: "In order not to offend the fastidious and uncompromising piety of Brother Grove, the exhibition was confined exclusively to the sacred scenery, and we must say that there were more scenes presented than we ever before had been favored to see at one time. We saw, for instance as the "Bombardment of Fort Sumter," the "Hail Columbia," "Paddy on the Canal," and they were all well received with the single exception perhaps of Jonah and the whale which some skeptical old reprobate in the back seat said was a sucker story and that he couldn't swallow it.

The Crawford *Journal* says: Mr. H. F. Sweetser formerly General Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Co., through his attorneys, Messrs. Douglass, McCoy & Taylor, has instituted a libel suit against James B. Hodgskin, the present Vice President and Treasurer of the same company. The damages are laid at $200,000. Mr. Hodgskin was arrested in the afternoon on a capias, had bail entered in the sum of $160,000. It was promptly furnished by James E. McFarland, President of the Meadville National bank, and Mr. Magee. Mr. Sweetser also instituted a civil suit against Mr. Hodgskin at G. W. Reed's office for damages. It will be remembered that last fall Hodgskin was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and he, with several other officers was disposed of. Mr. Hodgskin, at that time Treasurer of the Company, came to Meadville and by his influence got possession of the offices during Mr. Sweetser's absence. The latter, not being aware of the cause of the trouble at that time, the suit for slander being brought after the arrest of Mr. Hodgskin, he telegraphed to General McClellan, President of the road, and published in the New York *World* reflecting severely upon the character and management of Mr. Hodgskin. Among the successful candidates in the examination for admission to West Point are Hartford P. Brown, Wm. M. Black, Walter B. Craig, Wm. W. Smith, Wm. P. Duvall, S. C. Vestal, C. Simms and J. W. S. Scudder, all of Pennsylvania.

The Committee of the Local Option organization in Tyrone have been empowered to offer a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the conviction of any person violating said law. A fund is to be created for the purpose of the organization.

Silkman, the man who assaulted Coon, the editor of the Scranton *Free Press*, and pled his type, has been made to pay $1,250 for his trouble.

The Greenville Driving Park Association will hold their second annual meeting on the 30 and 4th of July, the premiums amounting to $1,500 and competition being open to all.

Joseph Sweezey, of Loyalsockville, Lycoming county, was found dead in the field behind his plow, with the reins in his hands, on the 5th inst.

A Philipsburg paper states that during the prevalence of the thunder storm of Wednesday evening, Mrs. James Dillon, of Kylertown, was injured by a stroke of lightning. Mrs. Dillon at the time, leaning a hole three feet in diameter in the roof, passed down the chimney and stove pipe, shattering the stove and breaking Mrs. Dillon's left leg. She also burned her limb through the foot to the floor, tearing off the entire sole. She was also severely shocked, which injury and a slight paralyzation from the stroke she was then hurt.

The Altoona *Tribune* has had anew and handsome head put on it.

Mr. Augustus Bechtel, of Allentown, has presented to the Academy of Natural Science, Art, and Literature, of Lehigh county, a Revolutionary sword, which was presented to his great grandfather by Mad Anthony Wayne.

The westward wave of immigration, especially as regards the progress of Nebraska, is made by Professor J. D. Butler, of Lincoln, in that State, the subject of a series of brief articles, wherein he points out how settlers in our new Territory will do well to turn their attention to Nebraska, the youngest and one of the most progressive of the States. He says in this connection that within less than three years the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company have sold along their line in Iowa and Nebraska 475,000 acres of land to 4,520 purchasers on ten years' credit and 6 per cent. interest.

A Sedalia, Mo., servant girl transformed a quiet home into a babel, and lost her good place, by merely straining four quarts of crab apple jelly through an eighteen dollar veil.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873 . . $778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jos. S. Diebold, R. S. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bayer, Solicitor.

## BEDFORD Mineral Springs

This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the

**10th day of June.**

Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Ohio Railroads to Bedford in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at railroad offices. Baggage checked through.

Bedford Water sent to all parts of country at the following rates, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Barrels, 41 gals. | $4 25 |
| Half Barrels, 20½ Gals. | 2 25 |
| Half Barrels, 20 Gals. (in mulberry) | 2 50 |
| Kegs, 8 to 10 Gals. | 2 00 |

For further information address

A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.

## THE HOT SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA.,

Have been Improved and Refitted for the Season of 1873. The waters vary in temperature all the way

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. B. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, BENJ. SINGERLY.
JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.
PHILIP BENTEL,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

tths

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9, 1873.

Since the death of J. Stuart Mill the advocates of free trade have been quoting from his writings in support of their doctrines, and claim him as an advocate of their cause under all circumstances, when in fact Mr. Mill, as shown by his opinions expressed in his books on the subject, would without doubt been a thorough protectionist had he been an American. In his Political Economy he says: "If it is asked what country draws to itself the greatest share of the advantages of any trade it carries on, the answer is—that country for whose productions there is in other countries the greatest demand. It gets its imports cheaper, the greater the intensity of the demand for its exports. *It also gets its imports cheaper, the less the extent and intensity of its own demand for them. The market is cheapest to those whose demand is smallest.*" Consequently he argues "the opening of a new branch of export trade, or an increase in the foreign demand for our products, *or a check to our demand for foreign commodities by laying on of import duties at home*, or of export duties elsewhere—these and all other wants of a similar tendency would make our imports no longer balance our exports, *but would compell the countries which take our exports to offer their commodities on cheaper terms*, in order to establish the equation of demand, and thus we should obtain money cheaper and acquire a generally higher rate of prices.

It appears then, that it is more to the interests of American planters and farmers, than of the manufacturers themselves, that duties should be laid on the importation of foreign manufactured goods so as to restrict the amount of such importations. The effect of the duty is not to raise the price of imported articles, but to cheapen them, the duty actually falling in great part upon the foreign manufacturer. We cannot quit the subject without making one more quotation: "I by no means hold that the principle of free trade is absolutely true, or that it is of universal application. If I were an American, the citizen of a young country, I should be a Protectionist. If I were a Frenchman, the citizen of an old country, with its industry undeveloped, I should equally be a Protectionist."

—*Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.* report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

| | Morn. | Even. |
|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 123 | 123 |
| 1862 | 117 | 117½ |
| 1864 | 117 | 117½ |
| 1865 | 120¾ | 121 |
| 1865, new | 117 | 117½ |
| 1867 | 121½ | 122 |
| 1868 | 120½ | 120¾ |
| 10-40s | 114 | 114½ |
| New series | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| Gold | 117¼ | 117¼ |
| Currency 6s | 114 | 114 |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 117¼ | | |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 123¾ | | |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 117 | | |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 117¼ | | |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 119¾ | | |
| United States 10-40s | 114¼ | | |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 120¾ | | |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 122¾ | | |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 120¾ | | |
| Currency Pacifics | 114 | | |

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

| June 9, 1873. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ |
| Canton | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 85¾ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 84 | 84 | 85¼ |
| Quicksilver | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Pacific Mail | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Adams Express | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Wells, Fargo Express | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| American Express | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| United States Express | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| New York Central | 101½ | 101½ | 100¾ | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Erie | 62¾ | 63 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62¾ |
| Michigan Central | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Michigan Southern | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84 | 84¼ |
| Illinois Central | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Chicago and N. W. pref. | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Rock Island | 109¼ | 109¼ | 108¾ | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| St. Paul | 54½ | 54 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | 54 |
| St. Paul pref | 77 | 77 | 76¾ | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| Wabash | 68¼ | 67¾ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| Wabash pref | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Union Pacific | 28¾ | 27¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Chicago Alton | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Chicago and Alton pref | | | | | | |
| Boston, Hart. and Erie | | | | | | |
| Hudson | 129 | 129 | | 129½ | | |
| New Jersey Central | | | | | | |
| C., C. and I. C | 30¾ | 29¾ | | 29¾ | | 29¾ |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | | | | 35 | | |
| Iron Mountain | | | | | | |
| Atlantic Mail | | | | | | |

Ex. div.

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penna Central | 55¾ | Philadelphia & Erie | 25 |
| Read ing | 56¾ | Penna Allentown | 55 |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 121 | Pittsburgh | 74¾ |
| Oil Creek | 32½ | Northern Central | 76¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 61¾ | Central Transp'n | 48 |

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 9, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market opened to-day at the closing quotations of Saturday. The arrivals of grain are still heavy, with few buyers, and prices are nominal and difficult to quote correctly. The receipts of wheat are heavy, and the mills are full stocked with a prime article, which will bridge them over the intervening time between now and the close of harvest. Whether they have been wise in paying the rates that ruled remains to be seen. We are not advised of any further reduction in prices of grain, and hence do not alter quotations.

Below will be found the ruling quotations of the market, wholesale, unless otherwise mentioned:

ALES—X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; Bass English ale, Kidderkins, 25 gals, $24; Bass, 42 gals, $42; Scotch ale, $12.

APPLES—Receipts 57 bbls. The ruling figures are $2 50@3 75 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50a60c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Common soda ash 4¾c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; first sorts 10c; seconds 9c; 43s@46c; black lead 6c.

BUTTER—Receipts by rail and river 21 packages. Market weak and prices lower. Extra choice roll will not command over 16a18c; fair to good 12@14c; country 8@10c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Uncanvassed sugar-cured hams 14½c; canvassed do asking price 15c; inferior do 12c; plain do 8½c; rib sides 9½c; clear do do 10c; clear do 10½c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 15c; prime pork $17 50; lard in tierces 10c; in kegs 11c; dried do do do 10½c; do do do, half bbls, 11c; do do, kegs and 10 lb pails, 12c; shoulders 8½c.

BEANS—Sales are reported at ₱ 60@2 75 per bush. Stock light.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: Three bushel, 50c; two and a half bushel, 43c; two bushel, 35c.

BROOM CORN—Dull and nominal, with sales hurl at 7½@8½c; green, 3½@4½; red top, 3c.

BEESWAX—Market quiet, with sales in a small way at 38@40c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ lb cans ₱ doz $1 60; ½ lb cans $2 75; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ₱ lb 40c.

CEMENT—Brocadilla Hydraulic, $3 60@3 75; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 @3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 per case.

CHEESE—Receipts 136 boxes. We quote as follows: Old New York, cheddar 16a16½c; fair to new Ohio Factory 14c; new Ohio Dairy 11c; Sweitzer 16@16½c; Limberger 11@12c.

CANNED GOODS—The following figures show the ruling of the market for the articles enumerated:

*Assorted fruits*, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 50; 2 cans quarts $2 50; half gals $3 75; gallons $5 50; barrels of 1,200 each $10 00; half barrels of 600 each $5 75.

*Peaches Pie*—Choice yellow ₱ dozen, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; mixed pickles, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; French herkin, pints $4 50; quarts $7 50; gallons $7 50; cauliflower, pints $3 75; piccalili, pints $3 75.

*Coleman's Mustard*—¼ lb cans $2 10 ₱ dozen; ½ lb cans $3 75; 1 lb cans $7 50; 4 and 6 lb cans 42½ ₱ lb; 10 lb cans 40c; 15 lb kegs 38c.

*Catsups, Sauces, &c.*—Tomato catsup ₱ dozen, pints $1 50; quarts $2 40; Halford sauce, pints $4 50; ½ pints $2 50; pepper sauce, pints $1 25; mustard, French, pints $1 50; assorted jellies, pints $1 50; jellies, pints ₱ lb 25.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9@10c; shoulders 6@7c; clear sides 8¾@9c; jowls 6c.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8½c ₱ lb. Demand moderate.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's and Copey's at $13 @13 ₱ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—Sales 15c, 150 D. at 16@16½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull. Peaches, halves, 6@7c; mixed, 5¾@6c; peeled at 10@15c; apples Sales: blackberries 10@12c; pitted cherries 20@22c; unpitted 6@7c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Receipts light and prices stronger, strictly prime fresh selling at 15@16c per dozen.

FISH—Large mackerel, $18 ₱ bbl; medium shore, No. 1, $28 ₱ bbl; Bay No. 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits, 50c more; Lake herring, quarters, $5 25; white fish $6.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—During the week just closed there has been a moderately fair home and order trade at the following quotations:

*Coffee*—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 23¾@23¾c; Old Government Java 34c; Mocha 30@32c; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose, 27½c; Roasted Java 33½c.

*Sugars*—Patent cut loaf 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10@10½c; yellow, 9½c; circle A, 10½c; lower grades 9@10c.

*Syrups*—White drips 65c; other grades ranging 60 to 40c, according to quality.

*Rice*—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

*Teas*—Oolong 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japan 50c to $1 16; Imperial 65c to $1 25; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

FLOUR—The receipts foot up 1,500 barrels. Although the market is in an uncertain condition we do not alter quotations, which are as follows: Western brands white and red wheat, fluxes $5 50 to $9 50; springs $7 75a$8 00 per bbl. Mill rates $1 10 to $1 40 per bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl. Oatmeal $8 00.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye and oats, exclusive of elevator, during the past twenty-four hours:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, sacks | 155 |
| Oats, sacks | 5,063 |

There is plenty of grain on the market, but few or no buyers at any prices. Such being the state of affairs, we are at a loss how to quote the market. Saturday's decline still rules, but we are not advised of lower figures to-day, hence we quote as follows: Wheat—White $1 55@1 90; red winter $1 75@1 80. Oats—We quote white oats at 46@47c; mixed 45c; b ack 44c ₱ bush. Corn—Shelled held at 56c; ear 55@56c; sacked 54@55c. Rye—Sales at 85@ 88c. Barley dull at 80@$1 00.

HAY—Baled hay is quiet; sales track and wharf, $ 00@ 00; loose $27@28, as to quality.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—Sales 1872s at 55@60c; old 15@20c.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1, 75c; No 1, 70c; No 2, 63 @65c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10 @1 20; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 25; chopped corn $1 35; chopped corn meal $1 40.

ONIONS—The new crop sell at $7@7 50 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—We quote sales by the single pair ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Prime peach blows are in fair demand at 85@90c in round lots, and $1@1 10 from store.

PEA NUTS—Per ₱ 3¾@4¼c; ₱ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales 4½@4¾c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6@5 50; timothy $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—7¼@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines are firm at 90@92c ₱ gallon. Wooden Ware—Two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop do $2 75; No 2 tubs $9; No 2 do $10; No 1 do $11 50; wash boards, I X L, $2 50; do Todds $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

### ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 9, 1873.

**Cattle.**

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were some forty-three cars, or seven hundred and seventy-four head. In addition to these there were some small droves from Washington and Butler counties, making, probably, eight hundred and twenty-five head as the total of offerings. The quality of the stock this week was good, being composed principally of cattle from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs weight. Most of the butchers complain about the cattle being too heavy, and the consequence was small cattle ruled in better demand and sold much quicker. All the drovers who had high fender cattle did early in the morning at about last week's prices, while those who had heavy cattle found trade slow and druggy. At eleven o'clock there were some tail ends in the yards unsold, and as most of the butchers had left the yards it looked as if some of the stock would have to be held over. To warm the market up in a few words, trade was slow and dull; quality of cattle fair but heavy, and prices unsatisfactory for the drovers.

**Stockers.**

The number of stock cattle on sale to-day small. The quality of stock was good, and most all of it was bought on order. Very few cattle are coming here at the present time. The demand has fallen off considerably, on account of the dry spell, and those to be a few weeks ago would have bought nearly half of cattle now do not want one third the number. However, prices are high and the market steady.

**Fresh Cows.**

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day fair. The market ruled steady and firm on good cows, but weak and slow on common lots. At 1 P. M. there was several head left over, which the owners intended to take to the Pittsburgh cow market. Prices for prime cows steady; common, bad.

**Sheep.**

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,500 head. The quality of the stock was all kinds and grades, from the most common to the best. Prices ruled dull and lower than last week from ¼c to ½c. Below will be found sales, which will give the reader a fair idea of the market:

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 60; extra 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 40; fair steers, $6 25 to $6 40; common steers, $5 50; stockers, $5 25 to $5 60; bulls, $3 50 to $4 50; cows, $4 00 to $4 50; fresh cows, $35 to $60.

| Cattle. | Arrivals. | Cars. |
|---|---|---|
| L. Keffer, Chicago | | 3 |
| Greenwald & Keffer, Chicago | | 1 |
| Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago | | 1 |
| L. Gelson, Chicago | | 1 |
| Marks & Kaas, Chicago | | 1 |
| W. Mondelsine, Chicago | | 2 |
| Theodore Kestner, Chicago | | 1 |
| N. Carr, Chicago | | 1 |
| M. Varner, Chicago | | 1 |
| J. Shamberg, Chicago | | 2 |
| Holmes, L. & Co., Chicago | | 1 |
| Marks & Bro., Chicago | | 5 |
| S. Lowenstine, Chicago | | 1 |
| J. Shamberg, Chicago | | 1 |
| Hirshfield & Haas, Chicago | | 2 |
| S. Krause, Chicago | | 2 |
| J. Neely, Chicago | | 2 |
| S. Lowenthal, Chicago | | 1 |
| Hazlewood & B., Chicago | | 9 |
| J. Hunter, Chicago | | 1 |
| Orr & Williams, Chicago | | 1 |
| F. Schutz, Canton | | 1 |
| Total | | 43 |

**SALES.**

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $5 50 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

L. Keffer sold 26 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 3 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 70 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

W. Mondeshine sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

S. Trueman sold 38 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 16.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 33 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 70 to $6 37 per 100 lbs.

N. Carr sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 21 head cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

Rothchild & Haas sold 45 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Zeigler & Lobeman sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75.

Jacob Shamberg sold 26 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

T. Kestner sold 22 head cattle at prices from $6 12 to $6 50.

Krahs & Schmidt sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

M. Rosenthal sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Jacob Neely sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

John Gallagher sold 40 head lambs averaging 70 lbs at $5 50 ₱ head.

N. Jackson sold 100 head lambs at prices from $5 00 to $5 75 ₱ head.

James Shaw sold 72 head sheep from Lawrence county, at prices ranging from $3 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs also 50 lambs from $2 50 to $3 ₱ head.

M. Flinner sold 40 head Butler county sheep at $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. Ackerman sold 80 head Washington county sheep from $4 00 ₱ head to $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs also a few lambs.

James Hunter retailed 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 25.

Sol Lowenthal sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 40 ₱ cwt.

L. Gerson sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 to 6 37.

J. Fairgrieve sold 75 head sheep at prices from 5c to 6c, also 67 head lambs from $3 to $4 50 ₱ head.

J. Fairgrieve sold 70 head sheep at $4 ₱ head.

J. Ackerman sold 100 head sheep and lambs; sheep from $3 50 to $6 ₱ cwt, lambs from $2 50 to $3 75 ₱ head.

Stewarts sold 70 head sheep from $2 75 ₱ head to $1 50 ₱ cwt.

Gallagher reports the sale of a prime lot of sheep at an average of $5 ₱ head.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 10, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change as relates to prices or demand. Buyers are careless about operating, taking hold very sparingly. We have seldom noticed the same inactivity pervading the market.

CRUDE.

Trade was dull, the market being slightly demoralized. Prices are nominally unchanged; spot, 6¼ @6¾c. At Parker's sales were reported at ₱ 39. For prices in other points of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Inactivity was the ruling feature of the market. Standard brands were offered at 16c@16½c. Philadelphia delivery, 19¼@19½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Holders are still firm in their views. We quote city ₱ 2 17½@2 20; country, $2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 9.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were steady at unchanged prices. The upper road the market was dull but firmer, ₱ 57½ being offered at closing, and no sales reported. The market closed at $2 60. At Parker's the market was quiet and little doing; $2 30 was the quoted price for both lots. The market for Tidioute was firmer but very quiet at ₱ 55. The home refined market was quoted at 16½c in bulk, and 18½c in barrels. Sales: Regular 2,500 bbls upper road, spot..... ₱ 57½
1,500 bbls upper road, spot..... 2 60
1,000 bbls upper road, a. June..... 2 60
2,000 bbls upper road, regular..... 2 63
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 2 50
1,000 bbls Parker's..... 2 30
5,000 bbls Tidioute..... 2 30

NEW YORK, June 9.—Closing Saturday.—The general market is quiet and inactive; the inquiry for refined shippers' bids is satisfactory. Sales: 3,000 barrels crude in bulk, delivered within a fortnight, 5½c; canvassed do asking price 6c; 1,000 barrels 10c; plain do 8½c; rib sides 9½c; clear do do 10c; clear do 10½c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 15c; prime pork $17 50; lard in tierces 10c; in kegs 11c; dried do do do 10½c; do do do, half bbls, 11c; do do, kegs and 10 lb pails, 12c; shoulders 8½c.

BEANS—Sales are reported at ₱ 60@2 75 per bush. Stock light.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: Three bushel, 50c; two and a half bushel, 43c; two bushel, 35c.

BROOM CORN—Dull and nominal, with sales hurl at 7½@8½c; green, 3½@4½; red top, 3c.

BEESWAX—Market quiet, with sales in a small way at 38@40c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ lb cans ₱ doz $1 60; ½ lb cans $2 75; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ₱ lb 40c.

CEMENT—Brocadilla Hydraulic, $3 60@3 75; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 @3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 per case.

CHEESE—Receipts 136 boxes. We quote as follows: Old New York, cheddar 16a16½c; fair to new Ohio Factory 14c; new Ohio Dairy 11c; Sweitzer 16@16½c; Limberger 11@12c.

CANNED GOODS—The following figures show the ruling of the market for the articles enumerated:

*Assorted fruits*, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 50; 2 cans quarts $2 50; half gals $3 75; gallons $5 50; barrels of 1,200 each $10 00; half barrels of 600 each $5 75.

*Peaches Pie*—Choice yellow ₱ dozen, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; mixed pickles, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; French herkin, pints $4 50; quarts $7 50; cauliflower, pints $3 75; piccalili, pints $3 75.

*Coleman's Mustard*—¼ lb cans $2 10 ₱ dozen; ½ lb cans $3 75; 1 lb cans $7 50; 4 and 6 lb cans 42½ ₱ lb; 10 lb cans 40c; 15 lb kegs 38c.

*Catsups, Sauces, &c.*—Tomato catsup ₱ dozen, pints $1 50; quarts $2 40; Halford sauce, pints $4 50; ½ pints $2 50; pepper sauce, pints $1 25; mustard, French, pints $1 50; assorted jellies, pints $1 50; jellies, pints ₱ lb 25.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9@10c; shoulders 6@7c; clear sides 8¾@9c; jowls 6c.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8½c ₱ lb. Demand moderate.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's and Copey's at $13 @13 ₱ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—Sales 15c, 150 D. at 16@16½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull. Peaches, halves, 6@7c; mixed, 5¾@6c; peeled at 10@15c; apples Sales: blackberries 10@12c; pitted cherries 20@22c; unpitted 6@7c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Receipts light and prices stronger, strictly prime fresh selling at 15@16c per dozen.

FISH—Large mackerel, $18 ₱ bbl; medium shore, No. 1, $28 ₱ bbl; Bay No. 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits, 50c more; Lake herring, quarters, $5 25; white fish $6.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—During the week just closed there has been a moderately fair home and order trade at the following quotations:

*Coffee*—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 23¾@23¾c; Old Government Java 34c; Mocha 30@32c; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose, 27½c; Roasted Java 33½c.

*Sugars*—Patent cut loaf 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10@10½c; yellow, 9½c; circle A, 10½c; lower grades 9@10c.

*Syrups*—White drips 65c; other grades ranging 60 to 40c, according to quality.

*Rice*—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

*Teas*—Oolong 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japan 50c to $1 16; Imperial 65c to $1 25; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

FLOUR—The receipts foot up 1,500 barrels. Although the market is in an uncertain condition we do not alter quotations, which are as follows: Western brands white and red wheat, fluxes $5 50 to $9 50; springs $7 75a$8 00 per bbl. Mill rates $1 10 to $1 40 per bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl. Oatmeal $8 00.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye and oats, exclusive of elevator, during the past twenty-four hours:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, sacks | 2,835 |
| Corn | 155 |
| Oats, sacks | 5,063 |

There is plenty of grain on the market, but few or no buyers at any prices. Such being the state of affairs, we are at a loss how to quote the market. Saturday's decline still rules, but we are not advised of lower figures to-day, hence we quote as follows: Wheat—White $1 55@1 90; red winter $1 75@1 80. Oats—We quote prime white oats at 46@47c; mixed 45c; b ack 44c ₱ bush. Corn—Shelled held at 56c; ear 55@56c; sacked 54@55c. Rye—Sales at 85@ 88c. Barley dull at 80@$1 00.

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SEEDS—Clover seed $6@5 50; timothy $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 ₱ bushel.

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### ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 9, 1873.

**Cattle.**

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**Fresh Cows.**

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day fair. The market ruled steady and firm on good cows, but weak and slow on common lots. At 1 P. M. there was several head left over, which the owners intended to take to the Pittsburgh cow market. Prices for prime cows steady; common, bad.

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| Cattle. | Arrivals. | Cars. |
|---|---|---|
| L. Keffer, Chicago | | 3 |
| Greenwald & Keffer, Chicago | | 1 |
| L. Gelson, Chicago | | 1 |
| Marks & Kaas, Chicago | | 1 |
| W. Mondelsine, Chicago | | 2 |
| Theodore Kestner, Chicago | | 1 |
| N. Carr, Chicago | | 1 |
| M. Varner, Chicago | | 1 |
| J. Shamberg, Chicago | | 2 |
| Holmes, L. & Co., Chicago | | 1 |
| Marks & Bro., Chicago | | 5 |
| S. Lowenstine, Chicago | | 1 |
| J. Shamberg, Chicago | | 1 |
| Hirshfield & Haas, Chicago | | 2 |
| S. Krause, Chicago | | 2 |
| J. Neely, Chicago | | 2 |
| S. Lowenthal, Chicago | | 1 |
| Hazlewood & B., Chicago | | 9 |
| J. Hunter, Chicago | | 1 |
| Orr & Williams, Chicago | | 1 |
| F. Schutz, Canton | | 1 |
| Total | | 43 |

**SALES.**

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $5 50 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

L. Keffer sold 26 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 3 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 70 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

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S. Trueman sold 38 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 70 to $6 37 per 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 33 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 70 to $6 37 per 100 lbs.

N. Carr sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 21 head cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

Rothchild & Haas sold 45 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Zeigler & Lobeman sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75.

Jacob Shamberg sold 26 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

T. Kestner sold 22 head cattle at prices from $6 12 to $6 50.

Krahs & Schmidt sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

M. Rosenthal sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Jacob Neely sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

John Gallagher sold 40 head lambs averaging 70 lbs at $5 50 ₱ head.

N. Jackson sold 100 head lambs at prices from $5 00 to $5 75 ₱ head.

James Shaw sold 72 head sheep from Lawrence county, at prices ranging from $3 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs also 50 lambs from $2 50 to $3 ₱ head.

M. Flinner sold 40 head Butler county sheep at $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. Ackerman sold 80 head Washington county sheep from $4 00 ₱ head to $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs also a few lambs.

James Hunter retailed 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 25.

Sol Lowenthal sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 40 ₱ cwt.

L. Gerson sold 1 load

# THE VERY LATEST.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Extraordinary Session of the Spanish Cortes —The Figueras Ministry Reclaimed.**

MADRID, June 8.—The session of Cortes last night was one of the stormiest on record. Owing to the confusion which prevailed in the Chamber, the closing of doors a portion of the time, by which the reporters were excluded, and the late hour of adjournment, the morning papers were unable to obtain complete or correct reports of the proceedings, and many false rumors in consequence obtained currency. The statement, among others, that the Ministry proposed by Senor Pi Y Margall was approved, is incorrect. The house finally rejected his Ministry and called on Senor Figueras to resume the conduct of the government with his old Cabinet. The following is an accurate resume of the sitting:

The Cortes, after passing the resolution proclaiming the Republic, adjourned until evening for the purpose of completing the formation of the new Ministry. At 7 P. M. the House reassembled, and Senor Figueras opened the debate. He advised the Republicans to be united, and warned them that divisions in their ranks would prove fatal to the cause they hold dear. The question then came up whether the Ministers proposed by Senor Pi Y Margall should be voted on "en bloc" or separately. An excited discussion followed, which was accompanied with frequent scenes of confusion. A motion was made to go into secret session. Senor Castelar protested. The Cortes, he said, owed it to the country that their proceedings should be public. Pi Y Margall finally announced that in view of the sad scenes of disorder, which he could only consider as an evidence of want of confidence in the new list of Ministers, Great rumor followed, and it could only be adjusted by Senor Figueras, who declared that the Ministers be directly chosen by the Cortes. The motion for a secret sitting was then renewed and adopted and all the galleries were then cleared and the reporters excluded. Around the palace the streets were filled with an excited throng, and within the Chamber the greatest agitation prevailed. It was rumored at one time that an armed crowd had entered the palace and threatened to break into the hall. Moreover a fight between the military and the people in the streets was momentarily expected. Castelar and Figueras succeeded in restoring calm in the Chamber, and exerted themselves to good effect in restraining the populace outside. There being no prospect of an agreement of the Deputies as to the composition of the new Ministry, Figueras, Castelar and Morgari were successively called upon to form one, but they either declined or failed in the task. After repeated consultations the whole Cortes finally appealed to Senor Figueras to remain in power with the old Cabinet, and he at last consented. At four A. M. the doors were thrown open and the galleries immediately filled. Senor Cortes proceeded to adopt a vote of confidence in the Figueras Ministry and adjourned.

The proclamation of the Federal Republic was celebrated last night at Barcelona with illuminations and grand fetes. Order prevailed. Velarde has retired to Tortosa with the troops which remained faithful.

**Great Fire in Dublin—The Police Ch arge on the Plundering Mob.**

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch from Dublin says a great fire is raging in a timber yard in that city. The crowd, whose object is plunder, are interfering with the firemen and stoned them, and a detachment of police is ordered out to preserve order. The latter charged on the mob, wounding many. The Mayor of the city was hit by one of the stones. Intense excitement prevails in the vicinity, and the scene during the charge of the troops was fearful. Property to the value of one hundred thousand dollars has already been destroyed.

**The Destruction of Alexandra Palace.**

LONDON, June 9.—The total loss by the burning of the Alexandra palace is estimated at $2,000,000; insurances $600,000. The fire was caused by the carelessness of workmen who were repairing the zinc roof. No one was killed, as reported, but seven were injured. The supply of water was scarce, hence the rapidity with which the fire spread. Within half an hour from the alarm being given, the entire structure was enveloped in flames, and by one o'clock the great dome by which it was surmounted fell in. The large organ was destroyed, but some valuable pictures and other works of art were saved.

**Better Government of Ireland.**

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Lords to-day Earl Beauchamp introduced a bill for the better government of Ireland, which abolishes the office of Lord Lieutenant and provides that the voice of eight jurors out of the twelve will suffice for a verdict. The object of the measure is to restrict the power of the priesthood and secure the conviction of criminals.

**Another Instalment of French Indemnity Paid—Radical Success.**

PARIS, June 9.—The payment of the first instalment of the remaining milliard of francs of war indemnity due to Germany on the 5th inst., was completed on Saturday last.

At the municipal election in Lyons yesterday, held to-day (Sunday), Alarlin, the Red, and Gent, the thirty-five out of thirty-six radical nominees were chosen.

**Funeral of Signor Ratazzi.**

ROME, June 9.—The funeral of Signor Ratazzi took place yesterday, and was attended by a great crowd of people. Many persons, to show their respect for the deceased statesman, draped their houses in black.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

LONDON, June 9.—Alexandra Palace, near this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. It is reported that seven lives were lost.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, June 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities: U. S. 6s of 1862, 91¾; 5-20s, 91, 94¾; 10-40s, 88¾; new fives, 89½; fives, 88¾. Rate of discount for three months bills in open market ½ below the market rate. Linseed oil, 32s 10d. Turpentine 26s@26s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 9¼d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. June and July delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 8 11-16d; July and August, 9¼d. Breadstuffs dull; no winter wheat quiet. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, 37s. Refined petroleum, 15¾d bid.

ANTWERP, July 9.—Refined petroleum 40 francs.

## FIRE RECORD.

**Conflagration at Newburg, N. Y.—Loss Over Half a Million Dollars.**

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 9.—A large fire is raging in Front street, this city. It commenced at nine o'clock in William O. Mather & Co.'s storehouse, and communicated to their barge Newburg. The cargo and storehouse were destroyed. The fire extended northward, and the coal yards of D. S. Coddington, Israel factory of James C. French and several other buildings were destroyed. The storehouses of Edwin T. Skidmore is now blazing, and the fire is threatening to sweep the entire river front of the city. The damage thus far inflicted would be less than half a million dollars. Mayor Shuter has telegraphed to Poughkeepsie for help.

LATER.—The fire is now under control. The barge Newburg is drifting up the river and is still burning. With a large cargo of coal. The property was destroyed: W. O. Mather & Co.'s storehouse and barge, Hudson River Railroad, French's factory, property recently owned by James W. Taylor, Daniel S. Waring's coal yard, Andrew Carpenter's carpenter shop and several other, and smaller buildings. The total loss is variously estimated at $500,000, as the amount is not known. Several passengers were rescued from the barge Newburg in small boats. One lady jumped overboard, but was saved.

MIDNIGHT.—The fire is still burning, but confined to the limits already stated. Losses generally covered by insurance. Several persons were injured; none seriously.

**Coal Mine on Fire.**

TORONTO, June 9.—During a high wind on Sunday sparks from a chimney at Lingon mines ignited the coal in the pit. The fire up to late Sunday night showed no signs of abating. An explosion is feared and the men refuse to approach the mines.

## CASUALTIES.

**Two Painters Killed and Another Seriously Injured at Centersville, Pa.**

COATESVILLE, Pa., June 9.—Three painters fell from the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Centersville, this afternoon, a distance of sixty feet. Instantly killing Henry Uherich and Joseph Lewis were killed, and Isaac Jarry had a thigh broken.

**Accident to a Scouting Party—Six Persons Drowned.**

OMAHA, NEB., June 9.—A scouting party, sent out from Fort McPherson two weeks ago, were caught last Tuesday night in a severe rain storm in camp on Blackwood creek. The camp was flooded, and six privates of company F, Third Cavalry, and three horses drowned. The rest of the command saved their lives by climbing trees, where they were compelled to remain between the branches. There has been severe storms West and Northwest for the past three days.

A Maine court has lately decided that a railroad ticket is good for six years if not used before the expiration of that time.

## ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, June 9.—River nine feet and falling. Arrived: Hudson, Memphis; Juniata, Pittsburgh. Cloudy, showery and sultry.

**Evansville.**

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 9.—Cloudy, heavy wind storm with signs of rain; mercury 71 to 86. River has fallen one foot. Up—Smoky City, Lawrence, Quicksept, Geo. Roberts, R. E. Lee, Morning Star, Wabash, Hathaway No. 10, and Florence Lee and Robert Mitchell. Down—Richmond, Elna, Mary Ament and Arkansas Belle, generally with good trips. Richmond and Lee light.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—River falling with five feet in the canal, three feet in the chute and scant six feet on Portland bar. Alternate sun and showers, sultry. Business better. Arrived—Ohio, Redmond, Cincinnati; Jas. D. Parker, Memphis; Shreckdan and Wild Duck, St. Louis. Departed—Sheridan, Parker and Kittie Higler, Cincinnati; Bodman, New Orleans.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, June 9.—River falling, with three and a half feet on the shoals. Arrived—Idleville, Cairo; Silverthorn, Evansville; Ada Hallman, Jno Enestwon, Departed—Shawneetown; Silverthorn, Evansville; Eddyville, Cairo.

**Cairo.**

CAIRO, June 9.—Arrived—Ed. Hobbs, St. Louis; Pat Rogers, Memphis. Departed—Hobbs, Ohio river; Rogers, Cincinnati. The river has fallen five inches. Heavy showers at noon, cloudy and pleasant.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Arrived—Minnesota, St. Paul; Henry Ames and Alice Brown, New Orleans; Hover, Ohio river. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; Glencoe, New Orleans; Minnesota, St. Paul; Baker, Quincy; Johnson, Keokuk. River rising slowly. Rained hard all night and morning, and a tremendous storm of wind and rain to-night and very sultry during the day.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, June 9.—River falling steadily. Weather cloudy and sultry. Arrivals—Henry Tomasco, Cincinnati; Planter, Belle Memphis and Planter, Fleming and barges, St. Louis; La Velle, Red river; Cincinnati; Bismarck, New Orleans.

**Vicksburg.**

VICKSBURG, June 9.—Down—Longworth and Pargood. Up—Rhoades, Cloudy and warm. River falling.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—Mahoney and barges, St. Louis. Rainy and warm.

**Chicago Live Stock Market.**

CHICAGO, June 9.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 5,259 head; market quiet under the heavy run and prices weak and a shade easier, with sales of good steers at $5 25@5 40; choice $5 50@5 65; common to good cows $4@4 50; shipments 3,564 head. Hogs—Receipts 5,360 head; market active to the extent of the offerings at $4 60@4 65 for top to $4 at a range of $4 30@4 60 for fair to extra. Most of the sales are good and choice lots at $4 45@4 47 for good; many rough hogs unsold in pens; shipments 6,740 head. Sheep—Receipts 803 head; market quiet and only a local trade at unchanged figures.

**New Orleans Mar et.**

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Flour dull; treble $6 25 at $7; family $7@8. Corn firm; yellow 60c; white 62c. Oats firmer at 46@47c. Bran 75c. Hay quiet; prime $20@21, choice $21. Pork dull; $16 50. Dry salt meats quiet at 7¼@8½c. Bacon dull at 7¾@ 9¾c for clear rib and clear. Hams 13¾@14c. Lard dull; tierce 9¾@10c; keg 9¾@10c. Sugar—good fair 9c. Molasses—Fermenting 50c. Whisky steady. Coffee 18@20c.

**Chicago Lumber Market.**

CHICAGO, June 9.—Receipts of lumber since Saturday are very large and the first to-day ruled dull, buyers generally holding off. Seven cargoes in all were sold at a decline of fifty cents per thousand; joists and scantling $19 50; strips and boards $9 50@10; shingles $4 at $3 50.

**Agriculture in Ireland.**

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 21.)

From the agricultural statistics, Ireland, for the year 1873, just issued, it appears that the acreage under culture last year, as compared with 1871, shows a general decrease in cereal crops—in wheat 11 cwt.; potatoes, 6¾ tons; turnips, 1.56 tons; mangelwurzel, 1.1 ton; and cabbage, 0.1 ton. The crops which give an increase in the estimated average acreage yield are: Beze, 0.1 cwt.; flag 9.2 stones; and hay, 0.1 ton. In the estimated total produce of the cereal crops there is a diminution of 921,864 quarters; in oats, 256,358 quarters; in barley, 61,338 quarters; in bere, 3,254 quarters; and in rye, 4,806 quarters. Turnips have decreased by 282,000 tons; potatoes by 987,814 tons. This large decrease is owing to a less extent of potatoes having been planted, and also to a much smaller yield than in the previous year. According to the returns, the produce of potatoes per acre has been for all Ireland, with the exception of the year 1861, the lowest average yield since these statistics were first taken in 1847. In the counties of Cork, Down, Kerry, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford the yield was about one-half of that in 1871, while the crop was considerably below the average. The unprecedented number of wet days during 1872 proved very injurious to the potato crop generally. Rain or snow fell on 253 days throughout the year, being sixty-three days above the average of the ten years previous, and thirty-two days more than in 1871, which had the highest number of days on which rain or snow fell during the above period (ten years). The following crops show an increase in the total estimated produce: Mangel-wurzel, 356 tons; cabbage, 57,587 tons; flax, 4,170, and hay, 183,471 tons. The number of emigrants who left the Irish ports in 1872 was 78,281, showing an increase of 5,777 compared with 1871. The number of males who emigrated was 46,741, being 60 per cent. Those in the previous year; the females amounted to 31,540 being an increase of 4,036 compared with 1871. From these figures it is evident that, whatever other advantages a coincidentary policy may possess, it does not induce the Irish people to remain at home.

## CITY MATTERS.

**The High School Teachers.**

In our notice of the recommendation by the Committee for High School teachers, in yesterday's issue, the name of Frederick Merrick, assistant professor of Latin, was accidentally omitted.

**Meeting of Presbytery.**

The Presbytery of Pittsburgh will hold an adjourned meeting in Westminster church, Torrens Station, Venango railroad, this afternoon at two o'clock. The special object of the meeting is the ordination and installation of Mr. Sloan, a graduate of the Western Theological seminary, as pastor of the Westminister church. We are informed that matters of great interest to the Grace Reformed church will be up for discussion, and a large meeting of Presbytery is expected.

**Another Promotion.**

In accordance with what seems now to be an established rule with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, another deserving employe has been promoted. We announced a few days since, Mr. John G. Fox has been promoted from agent's clerk to cashier of that enterprising co-operation. By the advancement of Mr. Wm. L. Widmer, the former cashier, Mr. Fox, who has been for many years in the employ of the company, will be found in the same office the utmost confidence, steps up one grade higher and takes the merited reward of his faithful service. Besides the business capacity of Mr. Fox, we may form courtesy to the press of Pittsburgh ought to be mentioned and commended. Nothing but good can result to the Allegheny Valley Company by this latest move.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

Last night the Opera House was crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience whose appreciation was the most unmistakable evidence of their delight at the entertainment afforded by Tony Pastor's unequaled troupe. It would be impossible to mention every particular feature of the performance without reciting at length the entire programme. The Freeman Sisters and Gus Williams seemed next, of course, to Tony himself to be the favorites. Miss Wesner's lightning changes of apparel and character were wonderful. The dancing and singing was all of superior quality, and, in fact, nothing was left to be desired. The entire house, from pit to dress circle, was treated to the gallery, was very effective. This troupe will remain here but one week. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons there will be matinees. Reserved seats may be secured at the usual places, and as the engagement is for one week only, early as half past eight last evening, the prospect of having seats secured in advance is obvious.

**Fires Last Evening.**

Shortly before ten o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 56, corner of Webster avenue and Bedford street, Fifth ward. The discovery of fire in a stable on the square bounded by Bedford and Cliff streets, and Gum and Cassett streets. On the arrival of the fire department the flames had made considerable headway and were communicated to a second stable adjoining. Both these were partially destroyed before the fire was extinguished. The loss of a building of this unique character, and the loss, unascertained, cannot be large. The stables were owned by Mr. Duff and Mr. Donaldson. No horses were burned.

About an hour after the fire was extinguished, an alarm was given from box 31, Seventh avenue. Fire had been discovered in a small tenement house of two stories and attic, on the rear of a row building, Sixth avenue. The house was occupied by rather low characters. Mary Smith and Ella Hall were in bed when the fire was discovered in the cellar, which was in the rear. The flames were quenched with but small loss.

## EQUALIZATION IN THE COURTS.

**A Bill in Equity to Restrain the City Treasurer from Collecting Taxes Under the Equalization Ordinance.**

It has been anticipated for some time past that the legality of the equalization ordinance would be tested in the courts. Many of the assessments in the new districts are regarded as greatly in excess of the "actual cash value," while, on the contrary, assessments in the old wards (and all wards in the new) where the assessments are much below the cash value. Some property owners, in order to prove the correctness of their own estimates, offer their land for sale at prices far under those at which they have been assessed. The dissatisfaction, if not general, is certainly sufficient to concentrate considerable opposition to the collection of the tax, and it has been decided to test the matter in the courts.

Mr. Samuel Chadwick, a well known and influential citizen of the Twelfth ward, on Saturday last, through his counsel, Sol. Schoyer, Esq., filed a bill in equity, in the Court of Common Pleas, praying the Court to restrain the City Treasurer from collecting the taxes upon the valuations as fixed by the Board of Revision. The following are those alone for himself, but "on behalf of all other citizens of Pittsburgh who may join with him in this suit." The material allegations of the bill are: That the Board of Revision have assessed property in the rural wards at a fictitious value, for the purpose of preventing the owners thereof from reaping the advantage of the fourteenth amendment and the law under the consolidation act; that the City Assessor arbitrarily fixed his own standard of property, and the true value of which had been returned by the owners; that these unauthorized estimates were made in many cases without official examination or the hearing of evidence from persons who knew the values; that while many persons are assessed thousands of dollars above their values, others are favored with estimates below what is just; that in numerous cases the taxes on farming lands, if allowed to be collected, will absorb the entire annual profits derived from them; that these lands are so valued on the pretext that they can be cut up into lots and sold, while the number of lots are available for that purpose; that the Board has passed upon assessments without sufficient examination; that witnesses were permitted to travel from ward to ward, and make assessments in this way; that no one does a property holder the benefit of an examination by a quorum of the Board; and that in a majority of cases the assessments were made without official examination or the hearing of evidence.

It is further charged that a part of Councils, ordering the election for Revisors is illegal, that it was hurried through before the members of Councils from Second ward were qualified, that the election of members of the Board from the South Side is illegal, in that territory has not been annexed when the ordinance was passed, and there was no proclamation issued for the election.

Messrs. Bill Burgwin and Thomas M. Marshall have also been retained as counsel, and the matter will probably result in a pretty thorough investigation. It will be necessarily to suppose all questions as specified, and serious complications will arise if the city should long be deprived of the large sum of money the annual taxes represent.

Mr. Chadwick owns fifty-four acres on the old Coleman farm (Fifth ward), running back to Negley Run, and situated about midway between the Pennsylvania railroad and the Allegheny river. It is bounded by Negley run, Penn avenue and Fifth avenue extensive. Other lands, two or three miles nearer the center of the city, and fronting on Fifth avenue, are cited as assessed at $4,000 per acre, or about what they are worth, thus imposing a very unequal burden on the unpalatable.

The city authorities have not yet taken any action, but an early answer will be required to make the complainant's bill, when the case will come on for argument.

By reference to the Council proceedings elsewhere published, it will be seen that an ordinance will be introduced at the next meeting, from the equalized valuations, which will give property owners a chance to have mistakes corrected.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Prison Society will meet this morning.

ENGINEERS White and Hammill were busy last night.

THE Young Men's Mercantile Library will be closed on the 16th inst. and remain so for one week for renovation.

THE contractors for the improvement of Fifth avenue commenced laying the wooden blocks yesterday near Shady Side.

A GOLD watch and revolver was stolen from Mr. T. Scanlon, of Washington on Sunday. An employee of Mr. Martin's did, in the same building on

OVERHILL STREET, on the lower side of Center avenue is being paved. For a long time past that portion of Overhill street has been in an almost impassable condition.

THE Committee on Appeals will meet at City Hall this evening at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that all members will be present, as business of importance will be up for action.

FOUR small boys went boating yesterday morning in the Allegheny river and were upset. One boy carried almost immediately down stream and was nearly drowned when rescued.

BISHOP KERFOOT will hold the Trinity Ordination for his diocese in Trinity church on Sunday next at ten o'clock. Five young men will receive holy orders, including Talbot, of Indiana, will preach the sermon on the occasion.

THE Committee of Councils appointed yesterday to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Hostetter of the awarding of the contract for the paving of Butler street, will meet this evening at the office of the City Clerk at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM OYLER and his gang, arrested Sunday on the charge of robbing the perpetrators of the robbery of Patrick Kerr on Saturday evening, were yesterday held for a hearing on Wednesday, information having been made by Kerr.

THE Allegheny Park Commissioners meet this evening. Will be too much to ask that they direct their cogitations to the subject of tuneful melodies? Music hath charms, but the charms of the Allegheny Park band are of a superior kind. Now let the band begin to play.

THE lady managers of the Church Home announce that the annual festival of institution will take place on the afternoon and evening of Friday next, the 13th inst. Supper will be served from five to eight o'clock. This is one of our most worthy charities, and should be encouraged by purse and voice.

A MEETING of the members, agreeable on Sunday evening for taking part in the row at Tunnel and Wilkes streets, was beguiled in a terrible manner by Clark.

The work of grading for the additional track on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway has been commenced at various points east and west of Crestline. Between this city and Crestline considerable progress has already been made, and the work will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

HOWE'S MUSICAL MONTHLY, published by Elias Howe, 165 Court street, Boston, is an always welcome but somewhat irregular visitor. No. 29, just received, contains twenty-one pieces of sheet music, eleven instrumental and ten vocal with piano accompaniment, including six by Strauss and one by Frank Ald. The price of the *Monthly* is very reasonable, three dollars per year, or thirty-five cents the single number.

## SCHOOL GRADES AND STUDIES.

**More on this Important Question—The Committee Comes to the Front Again.**

We give below some further views from the Committee of the Central Board of Education on Text Books and Grades, relative to the subject of grades in the ward schools, which to come before the Board to-day for action. This is written by one of the most respected members of the Board and of the committee, and is in reply to the views of the Principal, published yesterday. The committee, we may state, are thoroughly in earnest in their proposed measure, and we are confident that both they and the *Principal's* congress mean the best for the schools. The subject is, however, so before the public that we are glad to give to the public all the information that can be had on it. We regret indeed that there is not longer time to discuss the matter. Here is the answer of the member of the committee:

My attention has been called to a communication in your paper of the 9th inst., purporting to come from "one of the most prominent principals of the city," on the important subject of school grades and studies, in which he says: "In comparing the views of the Central Board Committee relating to ward school studies, with the opinion of the Principal's Congress on the same subject, I find that in some respects they agree and in others they differ. Both are in favor of the high school course being in one complete. The committee ask for a thorough course of study in the lower branches, the principals of more thoroughness in the branches taught," &c., &c. Now, to put the case differently, the committee favor a smattering of many things, while the principals favor a thorough acquaintance with the most important things." This prominent principal omits stating to the public that the committee recommends an additional year to the ward schools' course, so that there may be more thoroughness in all the branches taught, the committee reserved at this conclusion without having to consult any intelligent foreigners on the subject.)

Now which is most likely to make the most thorough scholars, a seven year course of study in our ward schools or an eight year course? This is the question. The committee are of the opinion that the eight year course will give sufficient time to complete the required studies, and also to graduate as the seven year course would do, and also complete the two extra studies. It is contended that a student will be able to do double as much in the way of gaining knowledge in the eighth grade of the schooling as he would in his first years, we think the chance for thoroughness is much better by adopting the grade proposed by the committee than that proposed by the principals. This prominent principal states that the point made in our favor by the committee, viz., that if teachers in our ward schools were not capable of teaching the additional studies proposed, that they should be supplied with those such as were, was not wa t taken; that the professors in the High School get salaries nearly three times as great as grammar teachers in our ward schools. This is correct when we refer merely to the salaries; but, when we compare the salary of the principals of our ward schools whose duty it is to teach these higher branches, with the salary of a professor in the High school we find that there is only one or one hundred dollars difference. If we are to infer, as the language of this prominent principal would indicate, that the teaching is to be all done by the assistants, what necessity is there in paying large salaries to persons occupying the office of Master? As this principal has referred to other cities as patterns in the way of conducting schools, the Committee would refer for their opinion to Cincinnati, where the method of supplying schools with principals. If we are correctly informed she has one principal to about five schools. Now if our ward schools are to be made mere primary schools, we think this method would be the best. Let one principal be placed over five schools, so that he might spend one day in each school. The salary of each to be about forty thousand dollars per year. The principal stated that the Board of Control had made much time and attention during the past year to the consideration of school grades and studies. A discussion of the subject is always commendable; their assiduous labor is fully demonstrated by reference to the proceedings of the Central Board Department of the High School.

If you examine the grade proposed you will find that it includes nothing that is not now taught in the ward schools. Of what use, then, is the Normal school? It strikes us forcibly that it is a useless source. The Normal School is intended to be the preliminary step in the education of teachers who are to be supplied with teachers. The graduate of the Normal School ranks as a professional teacher. Will any intelligent person say that he is not better prepared for the Normal School entitles its graduates to a higher grade of salary than is paid in the city? Pittsburgh is willing to pay, and does pay a liberal salary to its teachers, and it has no right to demand a higher degree of scholastic attainments than is contemplated by the proposed grade.

The principal proposes that some district boards may make arrangements for higher studies when their pupils in number sufficient to reach the High schools. But he ought to know better. The grades and the studies must be uniform in all the wards of the city, and this is always contemplated by the Central Board. Were it otherwise there could be no uniform grade throughout the schools of the city, a point that is admitted by all must be maintained.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.**

The Eureka Insurance Company and the Boatmen's Fire and Marine Insurance Company, both of Pittsburgh, by leave of Court, filed intervening bills in the case of Lenhart and others vs. the steamboat Charley McDonald.

In the case of Charles H. Paulson vs. Henry Gorman, a petition in bankruptcy, on motion of the petitioning creditors, the debtor was prohibited from disposing of his property. In the same case case Henry Gorman filed an answer to the petitions of the petitioning creditors, in which the debtor was ordered for October next.

W. K. Hamilton et al. before United States Commissioner McCandless on the charge of robbing the United States mails, and waved a hearing and was committed in default.

**Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.**

The argument list will be taken up to-day and continued till disposed.

Yesterday, on motion of Mr. T. C. Lazear, Esq., Hon. William McClelland, of Lawrence county, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Allegheny county.

The first case tried was that of James H. Hays vs. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, to recover damages. A verdict for plaintiff for $1,000 and costs damages and costs was taken. George P. Hamilton appeared for the plaintiff and George Shinas, Esq., for the Railroad Company.

The next case tried was that of John Forsythe vs. Frank W. Jenkins, garnishee of John Watts. This was an action to recover money due John Hatter on the judgment. The plaintiff's claim was for the sum of $429 29. Buff & Leggate appeared for the plaintiff, and John L. Dickson for the garnishee.

The next case taken up was that of Robert Wray, Jr., vs. James P. Hanna, executor of Ira B. Hanna, late partner as Ira B. McVay & Co. This was an action to recover damages for alleged neglect to complete the new Grant street sewer, by the time as the seven year course would do, and also compete the two electric lamps. Judgment was asked for we must bear in mind that these branches are very elementary, covering only some dry lessons each. And then we have the assurance that a student will be able to do double as much in the way of gaining knowledge in the eighth grade of the schooling as he would in his first years, we think the chance for thoroughness is much better by adopting the grade proposed by the committee than that proposed by the principals. This prominent principal states that the point made in our favor by the committee, viz., that if teachers in our ward schools were not capable of teaching the additional studies proposed, that they should be supplied with those such as were, was not wa t taken; that the professors in the High School get salaries nearly three times as great as grammar teachers in our ward schools. This is correct when we refer merely to the salaries; but, when we compare the salary of the principals of our ward schools whose duty it is to teach these higher branches, with the salary of a professor in the High school we find that there is only one or one hundred dollars difference. If we are to infer, as the language of this prominent principal would indicate, that the teaching is to be all done by the assistants, what necessity is there in paying large salaries to persons occupying the office of Master? As this principal has referred to other cities as patterns in the way of conducting schools, the Committee would refer for their opinion to Cincinnati, where the method of supplying schools with principals. If we are correctly informed she has one principal to about five schools. Now if our ward schools are to be made mere primary schools, we think this method would be the best. Let one principal be placed over five schools, so that he might spend one day in each school. The salary of each to be about forty thousand dollars per year. The principal stated that the Board of Control had made much time and attention during the past year to the consideration of school grades and studies. A discussion of the subject is always commendable; their assiduous labor is fully demonstrated by reference to the proceedings of the Central Board Department of the High School.

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**District Court—Judge Hampton.**

On the opening of the Court the case of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company for use of D. Hostetter vs. the Standard Oil Company was resumed, and is still on trial. The action is brought to recover a lot of oil valued at $15,000, and is the trials of the results of the formation of the "Bull Ring" of 1865. The case has been on trial for two weeks, and has not yet fully reported in these columns. As in all the other cases the oil trade is agitated, and a great deal of interest is manifested in the result. Mr. Hampton, Esq., represents the plaintiff and M. W. Acheson, Esq., the Standard Oil Company.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.**

The jury in the case of Isaac Snowden, colored, tried for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Sarah Low, returned a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay the costs.

Mary Wilson, colored woman was five indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on the oath of Henry Downing, Wm. Bowling, Wm. Boyd, Adolphus J. Yon and Wm. L. Shaner, entered a plea of nolle contendere on each. The accused was a disreputable and was charged with receiving. Sentence deferred.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of David Wilson, indicted for malicious mischief on oath of John Eley.

Jacob Meyer, indicted for larceny on oath of Adam Dewald, entered a plea of guilty. The accused was charged with stealing a horse. He was also convicted on another indictment for larceny preferred by John Stemler, who charged him with stealing $64.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Anton Schlebach, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Joseph Weitz.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Geo. B. Hite vs. Wm. Fidell, L. Morganroth, R. Morganroth and Adam Rahl, indicted for larceny of cigars from freight cars on the night of July 4th, 1872.

A nolle pros. was entered in the case of Carl Herold, Chas. Hill & McGregor on payment of costs by defendant.

Charles Herold, prosecutor in the aforementioned case, who was indicted for an assault and battery on oath and battery on Charles H. McGregor, entered a plea of guilty to assault and battery.

In the case of A. Zwonky, indicted for forgery, on oath of E. Stegman, a *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

William Davidson was then placed on trial for assault and battery, on oath of Samuel Abel. The case, and who was indicted for an aggravated assault and battery on Charles H. McGregor, entered a plea of guilty to assault and battery.

In the case of A. Zwonky, indicted for forgery, on oath of E. Steadman, a *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

William Davidson was then placed on trial for assault and battery, on oath of Samuel Abel. The case was then continued till Tuesday morning.

## SCHOOL GRADES AND STUDIES.

**More on this Important Question—The Committee Comes to the Front Again.**

We give below some further views from the Committee of the Central Board of Education on Text Books and Grades, relative to the subject of grades in the ward schools, which to come before the Board to-day for action. This is written by one of the most respected members of the Board and of the committee, and is in reply to the views of the Principal, published yesterday. The committee, we may state, are thoroughly in earnest in their proposed measure, and we are confident that both they and the *Principals'* congress mean the best for the schools. The subject is, however, so before the public that we are glad to give to the public all the information that can be had on it. We regret indeed that there is not longer time to discuss the matter. Here is the answer of the member of the committee:

My attention has been called to a communication in your paper of the 9th inst., purporting to come from "one of the most prominent principals of the city," on the important subject of school grades and studies, in which he says: "In comparing the views of the Central Board Committee relating to ward school studies, with the opinion of the Principal's Congress on the same subject, I find that in some respects they agree and in others they differ. Both are in favor of the high school course being in one complete. The committee ask for a thorough course of study in the lower branches, the principals of more thoroughness in the branches taught," &c., &c. Now, to put the case differently, the committee favor a smattering of many things, while the principals favor a thorough acquaintance with the most important things." This prominent principal omits stating to the public that the committee recommends an additional year to the ward schools' course, so that there may be more thoroughness in all the branches taught, the committee reserved at this conclusion without having to consult any intelligent foreigners on the subject.)

Now which is most likely to make the most thorough scholars, a seven year course of study in our ward schools or an eight year course? This is the question. The committee are of the opinion that the eight year course will give sufficient time to complete the required studies, and also to graduate as the seven year course would do, and also compete the two extra studies. It is contended that a student will be able to do double as much in the way of gaining knowledge in the eighth grade of the schooling as he would in his first years, we think the chance for thoroughness is much better by adopting the grade proposed by the committee than that proposed by the principals. This prominent principal states that the point made in our favor by the committee, viz., that if teachers in our ward schools were not capable of teaching the additional studies proposed, that they should be supplied with those such as were, was not wa t taken; that the professors in the High School get salaries nearly three times as great as grammar teachers in our ward schools. This is correct when we refer merely to the salaries; but, when we compare the salary of the principals of our ward schools whose duty it is to teach these higher branches, with the salary of a professor in the High school we find that there is only one or one hundred dollars difference. If we are to infer, as the language of this prominent principal would indicate, that the teaching is to be all done by the assistants, what necessity is there in paying large salaries to persons occupying the office of Master? As this principal has referred to other cities as patterns in the way of conducting schools, the Committee would refer for their opinion to Cincinnati, where the method of supplying schools with principals. If we are correctly informed she has one principal to about five schools. Now if our ward schools are to be made mere primary schools, we think this method would be the best. Let one principal be placed over five schools, so that he might spend one day in each school. The salary of each to be about forty thousand dollars per year. The principal stated that the Board of Control had made much time and attention during the past year to the consideration of school grades and studies. A discussion of the subject is always commendable; their assiduous labor is fully demonstrated by reference to the proceedings of the Central Board Department of the High School.

If you examine the grade proposed you will find that it includes nothing that is not now taught in the ward schools. Of what use, then, is the Normal school? It strikes us forcibly that it is a useless source. The Normal School is intended to be the preliminary step in the education of teachers who